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doubt far in excess of the figures given. Acting Asst. Surg. S. A. Ranson has been asked to vaccinate all crews and steerage passengers before permitting vessels to proceed to ports of the Philippine Islands. The steamer *Tremont*, upon which smallpox was detected upon arrival here January 12, 1905, no doubt received the infection at Shanghai, because the time elapsing since the vessel left Shanghai corresponds to the incubation period of the disease. It is believed that the situation is sufficiently serious to warrant the Bureau inviting the attention of all quarantine officers stationed at United States ports to the liability of smallpox infection being present upon vessels that have touched at the port of Shanghai. The infection has even been conveyed aboard vessels which anchor at Woosung, a distance of 14 miles from Shanghai, and from which the personnel of passengers are reported not to have left the vessel. In such cases the infection was no doubt carried aboard by the Chinese stevedores.

No vessels cleared for United States ports during the week.

During the week ended February 11, 1905, the quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila were: Smallpox, 1 case, no deaths; plague, 1 case, 1 death.

The following vessel cleared for the United States:

February 11, the British steamer *Seneca*, en route from Yokohama to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. The crew were vaccinated and inspected on board prior to the sailing of the vessel.

WEST INDIES.

Reports from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Examination of laborers for the Isthmian Canal—Proposed central asylum for segregation of lepers in the West Indies—Association formed for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, March 6 and 13, as follows:

During the week ended March 4, 1905, bills of health were issued to 7 steamships and 2 sailing vessels, with 341 crew, 125 cabin, 29 steerage, and 68 deck passengers. Of this number I inspected 5 steamships, 2 sailing vessels, 185 crew, 31 cabin, 29 steerage, and 68 deck passengers, of whom 2 crew, 15 cabin, 21 steerage, and 51 deck passengers were taken on at this port. Two persons, suffering from dangerous contagious diseases, wishing third-class passages for the United States, were recommended for rejection. There were 2 cabin passengers from Liverpool in transit for Trinidad and for La Guaira, respectively.

On February 27 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama, issued to the Royal Mail steamship *Trent*, bound to Colon, via ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 148 crew, 24 laborers, and passengers. There were 10 certificates of vaccination issued to deck passengers for Colon and 58 to laborers recruited for work on the Panama Canal.

For the two weeks ended March 4 I examined 86 men to ascertain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal, and rejected 18.

During the month of January, 1905, the maximum temperature was 86.1° F.; on the 5th, the mean, 76.9° F., and the minimum, 63.8° F., on the 3d. The velocity of the wind for the month was 11.7 miles per hour. The total rainfall was 2.29 inches.

There has been some talk recently in certain of the West India islands as to the advisability of establishing a central asylum for the joint segregation of lepers in the West Indies. I fear, however, that this important step, which would in time mean the stamping out of a too common disease in this region, will not be taken because of the lack of harmony among the colonies. In Barbados there were 124 lepers in the lazaretto at the end of the year 1904, an increase of 8 over last year (1903). During 1904, 11 males and 8 females were admitted, and 9 males and 3 females died. During the month of December, 1904, 2 males and 1 female were admitted to the lazaretto, and 2 males died, one at the age of 62, after a residence of 1 year, 4 months, and 10 days, the other at the age of 42, after a residence of 2 years, 6 months, and 3 days. Aside from the lepers in the lazaretto, as many more may be at large, because leprosy is not a notifiable disease, and there is no law which compels a leper to go to the lazaretto unless he has committed a crime, or has been caught taking alms. The quarantine board of Barbados is alive to the question, and it has placed before the Government the desirability of making leprosy a notifiable disease.

The medical profession of Trinidad, owing to the increasing number of cases of tuberculosis in the colony, has recently organized an association, called the Trinidad Association for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases, which has for its object, as its name implies, the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis and pulmonary diseases. The association is open to laymen as well as to the profession in the colony, and, aside from municipal aid, it hopes to raise funds by donations, by special contributions in the churches on some appointed Sunday each year, and by collection boxes placed conveniently in public places. In order to stimulate general interest a public meeting will be held in Port of Spain at an early date.

The general health of this port continues good. No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Fumigation of steamship Severn to destroy mosquitoes—Smallpox in Grenada Island—Quarantine.

During the week ended March 11, 1905, bills of health were issued to 3 steamships and 1 sailing vessel, with 140 crew, 22 cabin and 64 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 2 steamships, 1 sailing vessel, 100 crew, 22 cabin and 64 steerage passengers, of whom 1 crew, 1 steerage and 5 cabin passengers were taken on at this port.

On March 11 I fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes all the compartments, including the holds, of the intercolonial steamship *Severn*, of the Royal Mail, on her arrival at this port from La Guaira, via Margarita, Carupano, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, and St. Vincent, with cargo and passengers. This vessel left Barbados on the afternoon of March 13, bound to San Juan, P. R., via the Windward and the Leeward islands, with 75 crew, 29 cabin and 40 deck passengers. Of this number 11 cabin passengers transhipped at this port for Porto Rico.

The departure of the steamship *Severn* from this port for San Juan via other ports, closes the tourist season of the Royal Mail vessels to Porto Rico. Hereafter the Intercolonial steamship, leaving Barbados